Monetary and Financial.

From the London Economist, October 24. It is some satisfaction that, in the present juncture of affairs in the United States, a recent change of a sound and rational character has been made in the French law as it relates to the Bank of France, the effect of which will be to aid, and not to neutralize, as it has done on former occasions, the efforts of the Bank of England. Before the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France in the present year, that establishment was prohibited by law from charging more than six per cent, discount. What was the effect of that restriction? Was it any advantage to the trade of France? Money being obtained upon lower terms in Paris than elsewhere, a constant drain was kept up on the Bank of France, and gold supplied by forced operations from the Bank of England, ran through the Bank of France, in a continuous stream-and thus, indirectly, in part, neutralized, at the cost of the Bank of France, the natural effect of the restrictive measures of the Bank of England. Now, fortunately, that restriction is removed, and the Bank of France is left at full liberty to follow the market rate of discount. The effect is, that already, short as the present pressure has been, the rate of discount in Paris has been raised to 71 per

This wholesome change is to this country, at the present moment, extremely important. Suppose the French law to have remained unaltered; and the maximum rate of discount to have stood at six per cent., it is certain that in place of £20,000 of gold having been shipped to the United States in the last week, a very large sum must have gone, and have so reduced the bullion in the Bank of France, that a resort must have been had again, and to a much greater extent, to those forced operations, by which gold could be obtained from London, even though at a large sacrifice; and thus the efforts of the Bank of England, in order to protect the bullion reserve sgainst the present artificial demand in the United States, would have been to some extent frustrated. As it is, the two great banks, which in point of fact less or more regulate the monetary transactions of Europe, will now act in harmony, both following the natural law of supply and demand, in fixing from time to time the terms upon which they will do business. If any proof were required of the soundness of these views, we have only to point to the very inconsiderable amounts of bullion which, both from France and England, have thus far been shipped to the United States, notwithstanding the very low rates of the exchanges.

But so far as regards the future, and the extent to which it may be needful to pursue those measnres of restrictive self-defence, much, if not every thing, depends now upon the turn affairs may take in the United States. That is the point upon which all eyes are turned. Much has been said upon the subject of overtrading and all kinds of it. On one hand it is contended that too free a commercial system has induced to imports beyond the means of payment; on another side it is said that unrestricted bank credits have done all the mischief. We place very little faith in the latter seen in this country, and in many others, periods of great speculation, under all systems of commercial law, and under every system of monetary law. We have had monetary panics and commercial crisis under under the strictest protective system and under a system of comparative free tradeunder the Bank Restriction act of 1796, under the Cash Resumption act of 1819, and severely even under the Bank act of 1844. Never was a whole nation seized with a greater mania for rash and improvident speculation than that which prevailed in this country from 1845 to 1847. But this, at least, can be said in favor of perfect freedom from restriction; when a nation does make a great mis take, it is more easily and more quickly remedied than when men's acts are tramelled with vexatious interferences with the natural laws of com-

In the case of the United States at this time, if by overtrading is meant an undue conversion of of borrowing from foreign countries upon such se curities, and most of all an extravagant speculation in shares based upon borrowed capital, such as we witnessed in England in 1846, then we have no dif- King, Benzonian?" ficulty in assenting to the charge. But if by overtracing is meant an excess of importations and expo tation, an excess of production and even of consumption, we doubt if there is much, if any ground for the assumption. Nor is it any proof that such has been the case, that numerous failures have taken place among importers and other traders, or even that prices are for the moment unnaturally depressed. How many in this country in 1847, who, as far as their legitimate trade was concerned, would have been wealthy and far beyond the reach of the crisis, were yet ruined in consequence of their speculation in railways; and how much property shared in the depression caused by the general pressure, which was not in excess of the legitimate requirements of the public. Looking only at the legitimate commerce of the United States, we can discover no evidence of overtrading in this sense of the term; and this, so far as regards the future prospects of the commerce and manufactures of this country, is the most essential point for consideration. In 1835 and 1836, preceding the crisis of 1837, the state of the trade between the two countries in this respect was very different. At that time the value of our exports doubled in little more than a year. At this time there has been no such sudden and speculative increase. It is now some years since our exports to the United States reached the maximum of £24,000,000-during the last two years they have been £17,000,000 and £21,000,000 respectively, and so far as the present year has gone, they promise to amount to about £23.000,000.

Considering then the great increase of the real productive population of the United States, the enormous increase within a few years of the production of cotton, grain, provisions, and the other products of the soil, and the demand for them at comparatively high prices in this and other foreign countries; considering, too, that the stocks of all their chief article of produce are every where low, and the means of replenishing them, owing to the bountiful character of the harvests, unusually great, there are no good grounds for believing in any contraction of their consumption of foreign commodi ties, or in any difficulty in their means of paying for them. Indirectly all transactions must for a time be disorganized, and affected by the monetary difficulties, but there is no reason that we can discover for the belief that the substantial basis upon which the legitimate trade between this country and the United States rests will be more than momentarily shaken by the present crisis. The losses of the money dealers and share speculators in New York and Philadelphia, will have as little permanent effect upon the condition of the industrious millions, who are the real consumers of European goods, as those of stock-jobbers in Capol Court on the productive energies of Manchester and Leeds.

A Development.

Gen, Gadsden, our late minister to Mexico, in a communication to the Charleston Mercury, under date of October 22, introduces a letter to himself, t dated October 4, from an American correspondent , at the city of Mexico, who, he says, "enjoys the Walker, in 1855, in the brig Vesta. most favorable opportunities of obtaining information on the American diplomacy practiced in Mexico," and is "a discerning and most discreet" observer of events. This correspondent affirms that ' the Minister, Mr. Forsyth, is instructed to offer to purchase territory larger than the whole of the South

ers States No doubt Mr. Forsyth is instructed to purchase more territory, but he would find it difficult to buy an area larger than the whole of the Southern States, unless he took all Mexico. What he is after is probably Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuabus. There is a slight difficulty in the way just | far as regards prices. Yesterday 900 head were at present - the prospective emptiness of the National Treasury.

Hooper-Criticism. The Editor of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, brings a round and sweeping accusation against a distinguished performer on the New York Boards. We leave the decision of the question to those who

are inside of her hoops: -Among the last "exhibitions" may be mentioned Mad. Frezzolini, who is now starring upon our operatio boards. In "Sonnambula" she appeared as the sleep walker, properly dressed in night clothes, but wearing most enormous hoops! Query; did the sonnambulist go to bed in such a modern costume? In "Lucrezia Borgia" we are also introduced to the Roman maid, hooped al-a-mode. So in "Lucia di Lummermoor," hoops are made to play a prominent part. What an outrage upon all sense of fitness and propriety, is such catering to the taste of fashiou. We may next expect to see "the noblest Roman of them all" parade the stage, arrayed in one of Beebe's best

based or windows or or other

NASHVILLE:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

The Sham Democracy on Incorpora-

It will be remembered, during the canvass of last Summer, the democracy made an appeal to the people on the subject of incorporating joint stock companies; and it was made a subject of very grevious combearer, that during his service in the Legislature he had voted for the incorporation of such companies without subjecting the property of the stockholders to the honest debts of the company. It was said that he and his party were for creating artificial individualities, soulless corporations, vast moneyed monopolies, which, while they obtained the toil of honest mechanics and laborers, were enabled to evade the payment of just and honest debts.

The hollowness and hypocricy of these appeals are now being exposed. The question was made in the House of Representatives Tuesday and Wednesday, on a bill to incorporate the Memphis and New Orleans Telegraph Company. On the ques tion of individual liability, there have been four distinct positions assumed by prominent democrats of the House.

Mr. Dunlap is for relieving the stock holders from all liability save the amount of their stock.

Mr Polk is for making the stockholders ndividually liable for the debts of the

Mr. Thompson is for making the stockholders individually liable for the debts and contracts of the Company (not for damages) in proportion to their stock, after the assets of the Company have been exhaust-

Mr. Bradley is for making those who are stockholders at the time of making any contract (not those who were stockholders before or after the contract) individually liable-provided the Company was insolvent at the date of the contract, and not other-

Each of these views seem to have their friends, on the democratic side of the House and have been discussed at length. Durgeneral reasoning has been adduced to account for | ing the discussion on Wednesday, Mr. Rich-ARDSON, the able Representative from Rutherford, called the attention of the opposition to the attitude in which they were reason; none whatever in the former. We have placing themselves in before the country in | was continually kept up upon it. The adjoining substantially the following brief and pertinent remarks and inquiries:

"Mr. Spraker: We have here yesterday and to-day a practical exemplification of what a party will do when it is in the minority, and what it may do when it is the majority. I have always conten ded that the declaration of the democracy, that they were a unit in principle and action, was a humbug. The debate on yesterday and to-day has shown that they are now (or some of them) repudisting what they have heretofore proclaimed as a principle, and they are actually now disputing about what is Democracy.

Mr. Speaker: I now desire to know which is the Democratic position of the party, the one taken by floating into fixed capital in the formation of rail- the Representative from Maury on yesterday, or the ways and other public works, and an undue extent one taken by the Joint Representative to-day, or the one taken by the Representative from Bradley? I again ask my Democratic friends, 'under which

This is the course of a party, which with all its boasting, boasts of nothing more than of its consistency!

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 18, The Fillibuster Hegira.

WALKER ACTUALLY GONE. We doubt not, as we write, that Walker i again upon the wave, and rolling towards victory, or-something not quite so pleasant, in Nicaragua. The fact that Gen. Walker had given bond in the sum of \$2000 to appear before the United States Court, as a matter of course, had no effect upon his movements. and we understand that he left yesterday with the advance guard, or first division of his army, with the view of falling in with the transports somewheres in Lake Borgne, and at once proceeding to sea. Everything appears to have been well conducted, and the effort to stop the expedition has resulted like all previous similar ones-in smoke.

The following communication, from a member of the expedition, was received by us this morning, and contains, we believe, all the information on the subject of the departure, which is of any interest at present:

Editors Picayune-Before this reaches you, Gen. Walker will have left the United States on his way back to Nicaragua, with the first division of emigrante. This division will number about three hundred and fifty men, over two hundred of whom left | is only said that bodies of them were seen to be New Orleans. Of this number there are over thirty officers and men who were with Gen. Walker in Nicersgus. The officers are as follows: Aids to the General .- Msj. J. V. Hooff and Capt.

A. Brady. Assistant Sergeon General .- Dr. Kellum. Colonels - Frank P. Anderson, Bruno Natzmer.

Lieut, Colonels -S. T. Tucker, A Swingle. Captains .- C. Fayssoux and S. Kennedy, (Navy,) J. S. West, J. V. Cook, B. F. Whittier, McChes-Lieutenants .- Wm. A. Rhea, McMicheal, R. G.

Stokely, Winn. Civil Officers -F. Belcher, Jacob Cole. Soldiers and Citizens-Charles Brogan, John Tabor (editor Nicaraguense,) Fred Romer, John Rutter, J. M. West, M. Cavanaugh, R. V. C. Rich- | wall of the magazine enclosure, which was held ards, W. H. Hunter, John Yates, Tom Moore. in force by the enemy, and the place was stormed There were numbers of others who had been in the next morning by the 61st Foot, and detach-Nicaragua, but I could not collect them when look- ments of the Beeloch battalion and Wilde's Rifles. ing hurriedly over the list of names. Many others In it were captured 125 pieces of cannon. The who were anxious to return with Gen. Walker to | Palace being now well exposed the guns and mor-

certain when he would leave. Col. Anderson, Major Hooff, Capt. Kennedy, Thus the Kishengauge battery, which had repuls-Charles Brogan and Jacob Colmus were among the original fifty-six who left San Francisco with Gen. | pled, and the guns there taken swelled the total The present force may be considered rather small, by some, to effect a landing, but I predict that it will be found equal to the duty assigned it. Gen,

effect a landing and make a standing point.

The Hog Market. We have nothing yet to report in the hog market-buyers and sellers being still at variance so received from Gosport, Ind., by the New Albany and Salem railroad. They belong to Mr. K. Wampler of that place, and are to be killed to-day at the porkhouse of Mesars. Atkinson, Thomas, & Co., should the weather prove favorable for operations.

Messrs, Jarvis & Co. have also several hundred Kentucky hogs in pens, The Danville Tribune learns "that Dr. Montgomery, of Lincoln, and Mr. Madison Todd, of Madison, recently purchased in the latter county 900 hogs at \$4 gross. We have heard of some sales in this section at \$3 50 -the purchasers being farmers who intend to pack on their own account."

We understand upwards of 20,000 bogs were en-

gaged some time since in the same section, which

are to be killed here. There is nothing doing there

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says: A better feeling exists among the dealers in regard to hog prospects. A sale of 200 head was is a great bully at home, this Federal Government made to-day to a packer at \$4 15 gross, but they of ours. It bullies from the parlor to the kitchen. were heavy, averaging 270 lbs. But few hogs are | and there is no private recess, no nook or corner, coming in, farmers seeming inclined to hold on and no sunny or shady place about the premises, into fatten till late, and then to make becon of most of which it don't insist upon thrusting its intrusive their hogs rather than sustain loss. It is probable and inquisitive nose. Then, when that nose takes the bulk of packing will this season be done after an extra pincu of soull, woe to the subordinate an extra session of the Legislature to meet the conbeavers, patent leather boots, raglan, and cigar in the 1st of January. An intelligent in Inciana says: tip-staves and baliffs if they don't all snernutate mouth. We are happy to say that Madame La- "Pork is scarce—the last two cold winters des- in chorus; and if that nose should chance to smell, I have no doubt but the Governor will grant the

From the Correspondence of the London Times, Bombay? October 8.

Storming and Capture of Delhi. When I closed my last letter we had heard that the heavy siege train was expected to reach the camp in a very few days, and that works were be ing erected wherein to mount the guns on their arrival. While the troops were thus busy the enemy was inactive. There were none of those desperat sallies from the city that characterised the early days of the siege, when day by day successive waves of mutiny were shattered against the heights of the British position; and though their artillery was not slient, the only success attained was on the night of the 1st of September when a shell from the batplaint against our gubernatorial standard- tery on the further side of the river (of which I wrote in my last) burst-among a picket of the 61st, in front of the Metcalfe-house, killing two men and and wounding seven. On the morning of the 4th arrived in camp the long looked-for siege train of between thirty and forty heavy guns, howitzers and mortars, with large quanties of ammunition, escorted by the remaining wing of the 8th foot, two more companies of the 61st., and a wing of the 1st Belooch battalion of the Bombay army. On the 6th came in from Meerut a most valuable reinforcement n 200 of the 60th rifles and 100 Artillery recruits. To the latter were added 45 men of the 9th Lancers. The place of this detachment was supplied

at Meerut by the 7th Punjaub Infantry. On the following day the army was further strengthened by the 4th Punjaub Rifles, under Capt. Wilde, and by some troops of the Jheend Rajah. On the night of the 7th the advanced batteries intended for the destruction of the Moree bastion and the adjacent curtain were armed with 10 heavy guns at about 650 yards from the bastion, and an enclosure within half that distance of the walls, called the Koodsea Bagh, was occupied by a detachment of infantry and artillery. In these operations we sustained a loss of something under fifty killed and wounded, two officers being among the former-Lieuts. Hildebrand, of the Bengal Artillery, and Bannerman, of the Bombay Fusiliers, attached to the Beelooches, the latter a promising young officer, well known to myself and to many people here, and by all regretted. The next day was marked by the opening of the advanced batteries on the Moree bastion, by the arrival in camp of the Juminoo or Cashmere Contingent. Meanwhile the engineers were hard at work in the erection of other batteries. On the 11th a mortar battery opened on the Moree from the Koodses Bagh at a ittle more than 300 yards, and upon the Cashmere and Water bastions a fire was commenced from sixteen heavy guns and howitzers and ten large mortars, planted at two points front of the enclosure, know as Ludlow Castle, and so noticed in Wild's

On the 12th the attack on the Water bastion was strengthened by four eighteen-pounders, and two light 54 inch mortars, (increased afterwards apparently to eight of the former and twelve of the latter,) planted at 200 and 250 yards from the wall and the Custom House compound near the river. The fire of the enemy was most severe upon the ast named batteries, which were exposed not only to the guns of the Water bastion, but to those in the old inner fort of Selunghur, and also to those on the other side of the river. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, described as a most enterprising and excellent officer, fell, shot through the head. No other fatal casualty occurred among the officers during these days, nor does the general loss appear to have been severe, considering the proximity of the batteries to the walls, and the tenacity of the defence, the enemy keeping up a vigorous fire of musketry from rifle-pits and patches of jungle, even after their heavy guns were rendered unserviceable. This latter result was rapidly produced by the precision and weight of the constant discharges from

By the 13th, the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and had long ceased to return a shot to the fire that urtains on either side were similarly ruined, and from the debris of the Moree bastion only a light gun or two at intervals replied to the heavy shot and shell that were poured into it. At the other end of the works the Water bastion had suffered scarcely less severely, its extreme magazine was blown up, and a light gun which enfiladed our batteries had been silenced. And now, the moment for the assault drawing near, General Wilson promulgated an excellent order, in which he says he "need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honor of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way."

On the morning of the 14th, soon after daybreak, the as-ault took place. The attacking columns were -as I gather from a letter I have seen, written on the following day, by an officer of rank in the army, which, though short, is, as far as I know, the only communication of so late a date that has yet reach ed Bombay-three in number, one being held, as I understand it, in reserve. Their strength is not given. The main point of assault was the breach at the Cashmere bastion. One column, however, consisting of Ghoorkas and the newly arrived Jummoo contingent, was directed to make a diversion by attacking the Kishengunge suburb which lies outside the Lahore gate on the Western side of the city, and if it succeeded in carrying the suburb, to assault the gate itself. But the suburb was occupied by the enemy in force, with a battery of heavy guns. The Cashmerean troops behaved indiffer. ently, and in spite of the efforts of the brave Ghoorkas the column was repulsed. Its commandng officer, Major Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, is among the wounded of the day; but on the North ern side of the city all went well. The troops entered at the breach with no serious opposition, and, spreading to the left and right, occupied the whole ine of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion,

the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, and the grounds about. The principal loss sustained by the assailants was due to the obstinate resistance they met with in clearing their way along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, and afterwards in an attempt to penetrate beyoud that point into the denser parts of the city the direction of the Jumna Musjid. In all the oss amounted to about 500 killed and wounded Five officers are reported to have been slain-Tandy, of the Bengal Engineers; M'Barnet, of the ate 55th Native Infantry; Murray, of the Guides; Bradshaw, of the 52d Foot; and Fitzgerald, of the 75th; Capt. Rosse, of the Carabineers, Maj. Jacob of the 1st Bengal Fusileers, and Lieut. Homfray, 1st Punjaub Infantry, are returned as having died of wounds received. Brigadier Nicholson was wounded, and his brother, of Coke's Riffes, and many others, in all about 30. Of the loss of the nntineers I do not observe even an estimate. It retreating both to the south of the city in the direction of Kootub, and also across the bridge of boats, and that our cavalry had moved round the city to intercept and destroy the former. Our victorious infantry, prudently recalled from

on hasty an advance into the close lanes of the city, occupied the comparatively open space, inside the Cashmere gate, and the walls which they had won upon either side of it. Headquarters was established in the house once occupied by the renowned Irregular Horseman, Skinner, and now known to is by his name, to the natives as Secunder's. Preparations were at once made for shelling the enemy out of the Palace, the Selimghur, and the other strong places of the city, and the firing commenced next morning, the 15th. By the evening of that day a breach was effected in the Nicaragua have been disappointed by net knowing tars opened on it from the magazine enclosure, and the enemy appears to have fallen back at all points. ed the Jummoo troops, was abandoned and occunumber of captured pieces to upwards of 200. The battery on the further side of the river seems the latest certain and official news-7 P. M. on the Walker goes out with merely the advance guard to 16th-an attack upon the magazine had been repulsed, a chain of posts had been established from the Cabul gate to the magazine, and the enemy some hours before dayfall had been maintaining only a detached and desultory warfare from the tops of the houses. Many townspeople had come and received quarter, which was of course reused to every sepoy. All this is so satisfactory that we may well credit the tale from Jeypore, that on the 20th the place was entirely in our hands. But I shall keep this letter open to the last in hope fuller intelligence, as a steamer is just in from Kurrachee, which Mr. Frere was keeping ready for an emergency, and which he would not have despatched unless he had something worth sending. I nust not omit, by the way, to mention that the Jaypore report asserts-though I do not credit itthat the King of Delhi escaped to a neighboring shrine in the disguise of a woman. Scindia, it is moreover reported, was raising 15,000 men to in-

> tercept fugitives. General William Walker and the Federal Government. This Federal Government of ours, under the ans pices of late Administrations, has been ambitious, it would seem, to discharge the functions of a police officer and detective for the worl; at large. It

dry citizens or ichabitants to emigrate to foreign territory contrary to the wishes or the interests of any foreign government, king, potentate, prince or despot, wee also to the said subordinate functions-

ries if they don't plunge into that alley to break up the plot and arrest the plotters.

The arrest of Gen. William Walker, night before ast, at his private rooms in this city, as reported in yesterday evening's Delta, no doubt was surprising o some of the parties who had received persona ssurances from Mr. Buchanan and members of his Cabinet that the Federal Government would oppose o obstacles to his return, with or without an esort, to the country from which he had been unlaw fully dragged by an officer of the American Government. Indeed, Gen. Walker having been r. moved from Nicaragua, where he was the head of the only existing Government in that country, by the unauthorized and high-handed interference of Saptain Davis, of the United States Navy, it was the equitable duty, at least, of the American Government, to remedy the wrong thus inflicted by one of its officers, by restoring him, as nearly as night be, to the situation in which he was found by Captain Davis. Such was understood to be the nion of General Cass, especially, openly or taitly assented to by the President.

If, then, it was the duty of the Government to restore Walker to Nicaragua, for a much stronger reason it was its duty to permit his voluntary return thither, as a citizen of Nicaragua, temporarily resident in the United States; and it was doubtless n view of such facts and reasons as above presented, that assurances were tendered by the President and Cabinet to General Walker that he would not e molested.

But notwithstanding all this, we never lost faith the strong constabulary instincts and propensities of the Federal Government. We were convinced that it would not let so favorable an oppor tunity pass as the expected departure of General Walker for Nicaragua, without distinguishing itself as chief detective and head jailer of the country, and thus meriting the approbation of England, rance, Spain, and all the rest to whom American Dibustering is the standing bugbear of the times. We were not surprised, therefore, when the Administration some time back issued its anti-fillibusering orders to its officers at the various ports of the country.

Nor were we surprised when the other night en. Walker was arrested in such hot haste by a eputy Marshal of the city, upon the affidavit of bree of Collector Hatch's employees in the Cusom-house. The proceedings in this case we pubish in another place. It will also be seen, in another column, that the emigrants who had prepared to accompany Gen. Walker left the city yesterday by the Pontchartrain Railroad, and it is probawill embark upon the steamer Fashion at Ship Island, or in that neighborhood. Gen. Walker also left vesterday in the same di-

return in answer to his bond on the 17th inst., uness it should prove inconvenient for him to embark for Nicaragua at this time. Such is the last chapter illustrating the excess ive international comity of our Federal Governient, and the extreme energy it is always ready to display in carrying out the policy of how-not-to-deand how to keep others from doing it. It is one of the commentaries we have thus f pon the Ostend Manifesto and the Cincinnati

ection, and we do not think it likely that he will

LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE. SENATE.

Platform.-N. O Delta, Nov. 12th.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1857. The Penitentiary Committee had leave of absence Mr. Travis, from the Committee on Banks, re-

turned a resolution and sundry bills with various recommendations all of which propositions took their places on the calendar. Mr. Bullen, from the Comm ecommended the passage of the bill to charter the Marshlin Central Turnpike Company. Mr. Roach offered a resolution instructing our

enators and requesting our Representatives in ongress to procure, if possible, the construction, by the General Government, of a levee along the East bank of the Mississippi river, from Hickman, Kentucky, to the mouth of Wolf river. Mr. Denton offered a resolution contemplating a hange in the Constitution of the State, section 28, article 2, relating to taxation. The resolutions lie over under the rule.

The bill reported by the Joint Committee on Banks was made the special or ier for Tues lay the 30th inst., as well as all propositions on the subject of banks, now before the Senate. Mr. Whitthorns introduced a bill to amend the harter of the Columbia Central Turnpike Com-

Mr. Bullen introduced a bill for keeping up pubroads and highways. Several Senate and House bills on the second ading were taken up and passed. The Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was devoted to reading the ode, and the Senate adjourned till to-norrow morning at 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1857. PETITIONS. Mr. Dunlap, from Robert L. Smith and Benj.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES. Mr. Dunlap, Committee on Ways and Means, reorted the bill relating to unclaimed dividends of surance Companies, and recommended its pas-

Mr. Fulton, instructing the Judiciary Committee to consider of the expediency, &c., of removing free negroes from this State, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Davidson, directing the Clerk to place in the State Library, copies of all documents printed for use of the House. BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Saunders, regulating the fees and charges of Warehouse keepers. Mr. Stovall, to create the 18th Judicial District.

Mr. Copeland, to establish Oak Grove Academy, as a branch of Overton Academy. Mr. Dunlap, to provide \$5,000 annually, for the upport and maintenance of the Memphis Hospital. Mr. Dobson, to incorporate the New Jersey Copper Company of Tennessee. Mr. Thompson, to grant a license to tipple and other purposes,

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING. The bill to incoporate the Memphis and New Orans Telegraph Company was taken up. Mr. Thompson offered an amendment to make the ndividual property of the stockholders in proportion to their stock, liable for the debts and contracts of the company, in case of the insolvency of

Mr. Rowles offered an amendment in lieu, making e individual property of those who are stocknolders at the time of the making the contract liable, provided the company was insolvent at the date of the contract. Mr. Rowles' amendment was rejected. Ayes 19,

noes 47. A long discussion ensued upon the amendment. pending which the House adjourned till 2 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the un pished business of the morning, being the bill to orporate the Memphis and New Orleans Telegraph Company. Mr. Stanton offered an amendment to Mr. Thomp-

son's, that the stockholders shall not be individually liable till the company shall have declared a dividend of profits - which was laid on the table. Aves 47, noce 18. The vote was then taken on Mr. Thompson's smendment, which was adopted. Aves Mr. Dunlap then asked the favor of the House to

reject the bill, as he did not desire its passage under such circumstances. And the bill being put upon its final passage, it was passed as amend-Aves 26, poes 29. The House then took up the special order, being the bill to amend the criminal laws in regard to slaves-pending which the House adjourned till 9

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.] LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 7, 1857. The Lecompton Constitutional Convention closed

its labors on Saturday evening last, and adjourned sine die. On Sunday morning the tents of the United States army were struck, and the soldiers were under motion en route for Fort Leavenworth, where they go into winter quarters. They passed Lawrence at noon on Sunday, and furnished us the first intimation that the Convention had adjourned, I have not seen the Constitution, but learn that is a pro-slavery Constitution, throughout; but, with an intention to make a show of fairness, they have passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery. This section, and this section only, is to be submitted to all persons who are in the Territory at the time the vote is taken upon it, which is said to be on the first of January, 1858. At the same time State officers are to be elected. A provisional government, with Gen. Calhoun, who was President of the Convention, as Governor, was formed, to go into operation immediately.

It is evidently the design to get this Constitu-

tion accepted by Congress prior to the assembling

of the Territorial Legislature. In this however, they will be foiled. I understand that a committee have already waited upon Gov. Walker, asking him to convene tingency. From the character of my information, grange (X tons a to te judgment, and leaves ber troyed large numbers of pics, the cholers thous-boops 'b hind the scenes."

| toyed large numbers of pics, the cholers thous-numbers of pics, the cholers thous-see how he can do otherwise.

TO MY MOTHERS.

The following lines are touchingly brautiful. We have seen nothing of late that has so moved our sympathy. The man who can write such poetry, who has such tho ghts, annot be utterly deprayed. The curse of intemperance with its attending downward influence, has here done its work, and a spoit noble and generous, that might and should be the pride and ornamen: of the social circle, is now the degraded convict in the walls of a penitentiary. How will that fond mother's heart blied, if she shall hear of he darling bo,, the inmate of a prison, in a foreign land !

I've wander'd far from thee, mother, Far from my happy home; Pwel ft the land that gave me birth,

In other climes to ream; And time, ince then, has roll'd its years And mark'd them on my brow; Yet. I have often though of thee-I'm thinking of thee now.

I'm thinking on the day, mother, When, at my tender side, You watch'd the dawning of my youth, And sie'd me in your pride; Then brightly was my heart it, up With hopes of future joy, While your bright facey honours wove To deck thy darling boy.

I'm thinking of the day, mother, When, with such anxious care, You lifted up your heart to Heaven— Your hope, your trust was there: Fond memory brings thy parting words, While tears roll'd down your cheek; Thy long last, loving look told more Than ever words could speas.

I'm far away from thee, mother; No friend is near me now, To soothe me with a tender word Or cool my burning brow; The dearest t es affection wove Are all now torn from me; They left me when the trouble came :

They did not love like thee. I'm lovely and forsaken now, Unpit ed and unblest; Yet still I would not have thee know How sorely I'm distress'd.

I know you would not chide, mother, You would not give me blame; But soo he me with your tender words, And bid me hope again.

I would not have thee know, mother, How brightest hope decay; The tempter with his baleful cup Has dash'd them all away; And shame has left its venom sting, To rack with anguish wild-Yet, still I would not have thee know

The sorrows of thy child, Oh! I have war der'd far mother, Since I deserted thee, And left thy tru ting heart to break, Beyond the deep blue sea. Oh! mother, still I love thee well, And long to hear thee speak,

And feel again thy balmy breath Upon my careworn cheek.

But, ah! there is a thought, mother, Pervades my beating breast, That thy freed spirit may have flown To its eternal rest; And while I wipe the tear away, There whispers in my ear A voice, that speaks of heaven and thee,

And bids me seek thee there. Ohio State Journal. *These lines were written by a convict in the Obio Peni-

COTILLON PARTY.

MR. GOODWIN will give a Cotillon Party at his rooms, over Beech's Store on College street, on Friday, Nowember 20th. Tickets One Pollar, to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies. The room will open at To'clock and the dancing will commerce at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Nov. 19-td

COW STRAYED. LARGE, DARK RED MULY COW. She has some A white on her bely, and two or three small white spots on her forehead. Mark not remembered, the strayed from the city about four or five week since. Any info mation will be thankfully received at this office.

For Rent or Lease. THAT convenient residence on the Franklin Tornpike, A at present coupled by Mr. Fellows, It contain six rooms besides kitchens, servants' rooms, &c., and has about 7 acres of ground attached. It would be leased to a good tenant for a term of years if desired. Apply to
nov19

A. V. S. LINDSLEY.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES Morris & Stratton. N Wednesday Morning, Nov. 25th, a

10 hhds Sugar: I 10/0 bags fine Salt; 29: packages Star Candles; 446 floxes Glasswar 32 bbls reboiled Molasses; 94 half bbls reboiled Molasses; 86 boxes Virginia Tobacco; 200 bols Whisky, (verious brands;)] 100 boxe select Cheese, 100 "Putnam Far o Cheese;

3 0 kers Nails, assorted: With numerous other articles to make up a complete all MORRIS & STRATTON. We will hereafter have regular Auction Sales every Vedicesday morning throughout the season. Nov 19, 1877—td; MORRIS & STRATTON.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES, BY KIRKPATRICK, NEVINS & CO.

ON Saturday Morning, Nov. 21st, 1857, 20 hhd New Crop, Louisiana 50 "Tobacco, vari's br'de; 20 cases Matches 200 bags prime and choice100 boxes Glassware Rio Coffee; 50 M. R. Rai 250 bbls Rectified Whiskey, 50 half various brands; 50 qtr do
25 "Old Rye "do; 5 bx Herring;
25 "Bourbon, do; 20 bbls Mackerel;
25 "Am. Brandy; 25 hlf do. do; With many other articles in the Grocery line. All of the above Goods are fresh and noce, having just arrived from New Orleans and the Fastern marks KIRKPATRICK, NEVINS & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES BY H. S. French & Son.

N TUESDAY, November 24, we will offer for sale I in front of our warehouse, on Clark street, at 10 o'-clock, the following articles, some of which we desire to 80 hbds Sugar, from fair to 170 dox Painted Buckets: prime, 500 reams Wrapping Paper 100 bags N. O. and Baltimore 25 bbl- Dom. Br-ndy; Coffee:
1000 kegs Nalls, choice br'ds;
500 boxes *tar Candles, full Reserve Whisky;
weight;
20 cases Matches: 2009 bbls. Whisky, various 100 boxes Corn Starch; brands; 100 bxs Tobacco; Wheaten Starch; " Cheroot Cigare; Ousks coarse and fine Salt: 150 " Tallow Candles 0.000 Cigars, ass'd brands; 50 " Blacking, large and 250 hrs fine Brandy; small.

With other articles in the grocery line too numerous H. S. FRENCH & SON. AUCTION SALE OF GROCERIES

Carter, McKay & Co., CAPT, HANMER, Ancrioneer,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1857, we will offer in front four Store a complete as ortment of Groceries for 100 bbls Rectified Whisky 6 hhds Sugar: ke coarse and fine Salt; 10 " American Brandy; don, painted Suckety 35 bbis Old Bourbon & Bye 41 Nests painted Tubs; Whisky;
25 chests and Coddes Tea; 2 or pines Port Wine;
50 gross. Mason's Blacking, 10 eghth pipes Eagle Prop'd Brandy;
25 cases fine brandy; 10 bbls Catawba Brandy; 50 dos Sifters; 50 bassets Champagne; 70 cases Fresh Cove Oysters 200 gross Matches; These goods are ordered to be closed by consigners and CARTER, McKAY & CO. DISSOLVED.

THE co-partnership existing between P. Hagan and Jno T. Hagan is this day discoved by mutual agreement. F. Hagan will continue business as usual, at the old stand, No. 39 Market street. For Rent.

COMFORTABLE Two Story Frame Dwelling, contain-A COMPORTABLE two Story Frame owening, contain, ing six rooms, kitchen, wood and coal house, stable at , on South Summer street. For terms apply to DAVID C. LOVE, Nov18-tt, at Circuit Crars C et k's office. For Rent.

TOR the year 18's, 4 confurtable dwellings-one No. 84, High street; one No. 18, Spruce street, at present own pied by Mr., Wilson; one on the Frankin turcpike, nearly opposite the former residence of Mrs. Wynn; one No. 64, the street, a very complete and convenient hon-e, occupied by Mr. Ross. Gentlemen wishing to secure pleasant residences for next year had better call soon, as they are nov18-if.

JNO. H. HARRIS. Steamboat Agent, AND LEVEE CLE . K. NASHVILLS, TENNESSEE. Rerenescz-Ali Boatmen running from Pittsburgh and

REFERENCE AT NAMETILE. - Business men in the City

generally. All Steamboat business entrusted to my care

compily attended to. Owner-City Whar', 1857-8.

Commercial Hotel. BOARD REDUCEDII Single Meal....

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novli-1w.

50 Bis Oream Cheese; 25 bases E. D. 10 W. H. " 1s bols Walker's Ale, fresh; 5 " Oranberrey's "
15 " Oranges, in good order;
5 " L mon., A few more New York Ais Pumps [left, and will be sold J. G. SOBERTSON.

liroad ay. Wheat! Wheat!! W E will pay the highest market price in each for prime red or white wheat for immediate delivery.

2 - dawlm. JOHNSON, WEAVER & CO. oct23-dawlm.

PRINTER'S INK.—Print- NEW PUBLICATIONS. ers in want of a superior article of News and Book Ink, can find a supply at the Patriot Office, for sale cheap for cash. apr25 SMITH, CAMP & CO. TO PRINTERS.—We have a good Super Royal Press, nearly new and

For November.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, FOR NOVEMBER, for sale

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MARKE VAUGHEN:

A NEW Novel by thhe author of the One volume, 12 mo. Price \$1,25. HAGAN & BRO.

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THE FOUNTAIN OF ALL KNOWLEDGE.

The Reason Why,

odge for the million. Price \$1,85. For sale by Oct 17 HAGAN & BRO.

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PAPER.

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50 GROSS Blue and White Bonnet Board: just received by (oct 19) HAGAN & BRO.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF JOHN FILCH-Inventor of the Stramboat.

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By the author of the

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A Romance, By

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All elsed Disries for 1858. Also, Cumberland Almanaes

700 Gross!!

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(TRANSLATIONS.)

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W. T. RERRY & Co. bave on sale DE OF S. P. PERNTISS. Edited by his Broth Next to Patrick Benry, S. S. Prentlin was the greater natural crater that has supeared in this country. * *

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whatever audience he addressed. W. T. HIRHY & t O, have also on sale WIRT'S LIFE OF PATEICK HENRY, I vol. GARLAND'S LIFE OF JOHN EANDOLPH. MARSHALL'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

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Opinion of the Judges at the late

Mechanics' Fair. T the late Mechanic's Fair, held in the City A of Nashville, in October, 1857, the Judges opointed to examine articles in Class 43-No. , GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines; No. 164, Singer's-REPORT upon the PRINCIPAL oints and merits of the two machines as fol-

The machines are both two-thread machines, that is, using two separate threads for making the stitch; that of GROVER & BAKER using the hread from COMMON SPOOLS WITH TWO NEEDLES; and that of Singer's using one spool and one needle, the other thread working rom a BOBBIN INCLOSED IN A SHUTTLE and, in the opinion of the committee, is best adapted to FINE CLOTHING, SADDLERY, &c. The GROVER & BAKER as the LEAST COMPLICATED MACHINERY, AND, OF COURSE, EASIER MANAGED; advantage of USING SPOOLS WITHOUT RE-WINDING and, with the exception of fine clothing, saddle ry, &c., in the opinion of the committee is BEST SUITED FOR FAMILY USE. NASHVILLE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 4, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn.,

SALE OF FOUR HORSES UNDER AT-TACHMENT IN CHANCERY. Wm, D. Richards vs. Russell Armstrong. PURSTANT to the decree and order made at the present term of this Court in the above cause, I will sell on the bli Square in this cary, on S turday Nov. 28th inst., to be highe t bidder for cash, two extra large tray Horses,

Nashville, Tenn., November 1s, 1857 .- tf.

one brown and one black Horse. Sale at 12 o'clock. C. D. BRIEN, C. & M. Channery Court at Nashville,

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50 DOZEN Fresh Cove Oveters; 20 " Spice and Pickled in Bottles; Seases Sardines; Pie Fruits ansorted. Fresh Peneties; Strawberries; Amorted Picyles; Brandy Peaches: Extract of Coffee, excellent article for 5 '* Sparking Champa'gu Cider; 45 boxes Fire Crackers; g bbls Zinte Currants,

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FTWO neat Dwelling Houses, on Summer street, south

Rooms, besides Kilchen and Servanta Room; with Stable, Carriage House, to. Apply to L. D. BARKER, Sathville, Cct 12 - tf at Planters Bank. Nashville, itome, Carthage, Burksville and Waitsboro' Packet. BLANCHE LEWIS, CAPT. JOHN L. BATEMAN., HAVING purcha ed the above Boat a for this trade i most respectfully solicit a portion of your paironage. The BLANCHS LEWIS will run regularly in the trade,

commencing her trips on the first rise of water, and con-tinuing through all the boating season. She is of very light draught, has excellent passenger accommodations, and well adapted for the unper Cumberland. All business introduct to me shall be promptly and faithfully attended JOHN L. BATEMAN. Nashville, Nov. 14, 1857. REGULAR CINCINNATI PACKETS.

The staunch and approved light water packets SEVENTY SIX, BARCLAY, Master, SWALLOW, ALEX. FRAZIER, Master, PRINCESS, M. AIKEN, Master. Having been ther and newly fitted out commendations have commendated with superior accommendations have commendated and conference of these steamers, will give at One land; and orders Leoisville, prompt and satisfactory attention to all orders entrusted to them. For freight or passage apply to nov9—5m. H. H. Hands N. Agent

Wanted: A T Merchants' Bank notes of the following Banks : Mobile, New Orisans, and the old Banks of Georgia and South Jarofina par; notes of mank of Nashville at 15 ots, di cocor; Bank of Shubyville hi cus discount. All oth-

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ers at rates agreed on at the time.

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JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405, Broadway, N. Y. A stock always in store. Also, orders received for direct ipment from England. [May 6, '07-1y.sec.p. A RETIRED PHYSICIAN 75 Yeas of Age,

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the kant Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Brunchill., Coughs, Colds, and General Debil'ty. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the En t India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His shild was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never tailed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted follow beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to insuccessfully using it. He requires each applicant to in-close him one shilling—three cent to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied e the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19, Grand street Nov. 11, 1807—Imdawinside Jersey City, N. J.

BOCK MASON AND STONE CUTTER. W E have on hand for sale a No. 1. Stone Cutter and Rock Mason—he is also a likely young negro, about St years of age. BOYD & CO. FOR RENT.

FOR the balance of this and next year, that beautiful and commodians residence of sire Win fred White, attended on Market street, South Nashville. Porsession gives immediately. For particulars sequire of E. E. GLASOCK, Agent,

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